SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED NOT TO ACCEPT. or receive a promis ony note, dated Jan. 20, for \$300.00, practice to order of Henry M. , at Lewis Johnson & Cols, same having less, between Washingt n and Chevy Chase. 1 A CARD I WILL GIVE MY ATTENTION TO furnishing reports on the new values placed on real estate by the board of assessors. All neceseal estate by the board of assessors. All necessive blanks on hand, alle to WM. J. DONOHUE, 615 E st. n.w. REV. D. M. STEARNS, D. D., WILL MEET HIS

et, and Grant place, FRIDAY at 11:30 a.m.

New Family Machine,

Equal to any \$60 nucline. Complete, with all nitrachments, and warranted for five years. Instructions free at your residence. At OFPENHEIMER'S New Home Agency.

514 STIL ST. NW.

Machines for rent. All kinds repaired.

Ruffons made to order.

Plaining and Tucking done.

A tip-top razor, \$1. Our \$1 Kazer will make us famous yet! Here's the third shipment of them in a month. As good a razer as yet ever bought for \$2, Just as a leader we sell them for \$1-and GUARANTEE em. Have one? John B. Espey, Hardware, 1010 Pa. ave.

Big and Little Blank Books, Ledgers, etc. Every size "IN SETHT"—so you may put your ands on just what you want, EFWebster Dictionary for loc.

Pursell, 418 9th. Excellent portable grates \$3 You will find exactly what you want

other fireplace furniture. THE TILE SHOP, 520-22 13TH ST. no24-4m, 10 "Hodges, 511 9th St.,"

Makes and rules to order all sorts of Blank Books and Blanks Selid, substantial work, Lowest prices in America. Ja19-6d Instruct Your Architect To get an estimate from us on the lumber and millwork for your building. You can be assured of the best, most satisfactory mate-rials—and the estimate will prove price low-

THOS, W. SMITH, 1st and Ind. ave. jai9-10d

AT COST.

\$1.00 That's unusual but we have marked everything in our 908 F st. store to close at actual cost. Furnishings of every kind, Fameris \$1.50 Menarch Shirts, \$1.15. \$1 Menarch Shirts, 75c.

P. T. HALL, moving from 908 F to 13th and F sts.

Eyes Hurt?

If they do you had better drop in and see us. It won't take us a minute to find out your trouble—and it won't cost you a cent either. We will tell you if you really need glasses or not. If you de we will fit the proper ones at a small cost. Good Glasses as low as \$1.00. Oppenheimer's, Optician. It

"I never disappoint." Judicious advertising by means of neat circulars—mailed to a selected list of names—will give good results to any mercantile business—providing the circular is gotten up RIGHT—and by RIGHT we mean the way we would do it. we would do it. BYHON S. ADAMS, 512 11th st. ja19-10d

REFLER, MACCABEE TEMPLE, 513 9TH ST.
n.w., THURSIAY, Jan. 19, \$0 clock. The First
Society will present Mr. Plerre Keeler the last
time this month for his remarkable verbal communications. Admission, 25 cents. jul8-21* MRS E. MeNEH, WASHINGTON'S FAVORTTE medium, will hold a meeting THURSDAY EVEN-ING, January 19, at Wonn's Hall, 721 6th st. COLONIAL BEACH, VA., TOWN TAXES WILL BE

received at 1825 7th st. n.w. from January 18 to the 21st, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. ja18-2t* DANIEL PFEIL, Collector. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP-NOTICE IS HEREBY James B. Beverley, who has contributed the sum of thirty-two hundred dollars, is the special partner. EDWIN S. CLARK, THEODORE DAVENPORT, Jr. J. BRAD. BEVERLEY.

See Us About Blank Books.

No trouble to get the kind you want here We carry all the regular styles of Ledgers Journals, Recods, Day and Cash Books, etc. in stock. If we haven't just the size, shap and ruling that your business requires, we'l EFFinest work. Very reasonable prices,

Easton & Rupp, 421 11th St Popular Priced Stationers.

Do You Love Books?

Do you like to have them well taken care of? If so, why don't you buy a Wernicke Book Case—the kind that is never "full"—has always "room for more." Will hold 10 books or 1,000,000 books. They cost little—and costs

A whisky that you can always depend upon to be "Berkeley" absolutely pure and of the same delicious flavor.

A Delightful Smoke. ENION GLORY CIGARS ril the long-felt need of a good, smooth, dependable smoke at a low price. \$1.84 for bex of 50. COLLARD, Tobac-onist, 932 Pa. sye. del5-3m.6

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS, ATTENTION! The Ooth Fatent Telephone Directory, Dec., 1898, edition, for Washington city, has been issued. Subscribers not receiving their new directory will confer upon us a favor by immediately notifying the publishers.

THE HARTMAN PRINTING CO.,
Room 25, Atlantic building, ja17-3t. Telephone 268.

MR. I. NORRIS OF BALTIMORE, MEDIUM, AT H. L. AORAINS OF BALLY Seances Tuesday are Taursday nights at same address. Sunday nights at Oppenheimer's Hall, 514 5th st. n.w. de21-30;

at Oppenhemer's 1991, 517 301 81, 0.w. Ge21-501
REMOVAL NOTICE.—
Office of W. Irving Boswell, Real Estate and
Insurance Broker, 1405 F 81, n.w.

I have this date removed my real estate and
insurance office to 1405 F 81, n.w., first floor,
where I will be pleased to see my friends and
the general public. Thanking you for past favors
and soliciting a continuance of same, I am,
Very respectfully. Very respectfully.
W. HEVING BOSWELL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of the Washington Jockey Club will be held on TUESIAY, January 24, 1809, at 1731 "I" st. n.w., at 3 p.m. F. I. BURGHER, ja5,7,10,17,18,19,20,21,23. Secretary.

Labor Saving

ASSURED BY THE USE OF OUR FAMILY CLOTHES WRINGER, \$1.75. ging by hand. Josiah R. Bailey, Hardware, 820 7th st. n.w.
The Balley 81 Saw; warrant-d. se26 6m, 10

Osteopathy. The Washington Institute. Geo. D. Kirkpatrick, D.O. Anna B. Collins, D.O. SUTTE 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1417 G ST. N.W. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

Summer season, Atlantic City. CLEVELAND PARK is the most delightful residence section de31-if about the city of Washington.

Shirts to Measure. FOR DRESS

FOR OUTING. FOR TRAVELING. Quality, style, fit, workmanship and price guar we make to measure.

6 Shirts for \$9. We make finer grades, of course,

Woodward & Lothrop. Reading Matter for Nation's Defend-

ers. The Women's Army and Navy League is engaged at present in distributing books, magazines and elevating reading matter to the soldiers and sailors in the United States service. There are many regiments in camp in southern states and in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, who are very grateful for the reading Matter sup-plied by the ladies. Donations of books and magazines are received through Mrs. S. Newcomb, 1620 P street northwest, and Mrs. L. Chamberlin, 1631 19th street north-

can Physicians and He Proves What

"It is surprising what mistakes even some of the best people in the world make."

The speaker was one of the greatest doctors the world has ever known, and he resides in New York. "Take for example one of the most common things in the world, namely, a cold. People speak of 'taking cold there is really no such thing.

"A cold is a symptom-an effect, not a cause. Did you ever know an absolutely well and healthy per son who took cold? I never have, even under the greatest exposure. Yes, indeed, a cold is a symptom, not a cause."

The gentlemen and ladies to whom the doctor was speaking exchanged looks of astonishment, but they did not dispute the words of the learned doctor. "You may be surprised," he centinued, "when I tell you that nine-tenths of all colds occur because

of order. "More men and women are troubled with imper feet kidneys than with any other known form of

"Why? Because all difficulties, derangements and liseases of the kidneys which come to both men and women are usually without any pain; in fact, with-

There was a look of amazement upon the faces of his hearers.

in our exhibit of grates, andirons and what I said at first, namely, that 'a cold is a symp-

"Indeed," continued the doctor, most deliberately and earn stly "I assert that the grip, which has been so disastrous, which has brought so much trouble into the world, would never have had its run if the kidneys of those who had suffered from it had been in perfect condition. These great organs, if unclogged, would have thrown the disease from the system, so that the grip would have been unknown. "Now, there is but one great discovery for the preventior and cure of all kidney difficulties-that grand remedy, Warner's Safe Sure. No class of people know or realize this better than the medical profession, and no class is more ready to acknowl-

first approach of a cold or grip and goes right to the seat of all colds-the kidneys-will not suffer long from a cold, will not be oppressed by the grip and need have no fear of pneumonia, because the kidneys, unclogged, will open up the system and throw the germs of disease out of the body. You can de pend upon this."

FAIR TONIGHT.

Warmer Weather, With Light, Variable Winds, Friday.

Forecast till 8 p. m., Friday: For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; light variable winds, becoming south-

Weather conditions and general forecast-A ridge of high pressure extends from the north Pacific coast to Texas, and thence to the St. Lawrence valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and east gulf states; it has risen in the Missouri, the upper Mississippi and Red Elver of the North Valleys, and the upper

lake region, and has remained nearly ienary elsewhere, including the Pacific Light rain has fallen in the middle Atntic states, on the north Pacific coast and Florida. Fair and warmer weather may be expected in the lower lake region, the Ohio valley and the Atlantic and gulf states, except in

Records for Twenty-Four Hours.

The following were the readings of the reau for the twenty-four hours beginning 2 p.m. yesterday: Thermometer: January 18-4 p.m. 26: 8

m., 32; 12 midnight, 26, January 19-4, m., 22; 8 a.m., 19; 12 noon, 28; 2 p.m., 33. a.m., 23. a.m., b, 12 nooh, 28; 2 p.m., 33. Maximum, 38, at 3 p.m., January 18; minimum, 19, at 8 a.m., January 19.

Barometer: January 18—4 p.m., 30.24; 8 p.m., 30.34; 12 midnight, 30.36, January 19—4 a.m., 30.38; 8 a.m., 30.42; noon, 30.45; 2

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of water at a.m.: Great Falls, temperature, 35; condition, 8; receiving reservoir, temperature, 36; condition at north connection, 6; condition voir, temperature, 36; condition at influent gate house, 16; effiuent gate house, 12.

Tide Table. Today-Low tide, 8:14 a.m. and 9:04 p.m.;

high tide, 1:33 a.m. and 2:07 p.m. Tomorrow-Low tide, 9:13 a.m. and 10:03 p.m.; high tide, 2:31 a.m. and 3:06 p.m. The Sun and Moon.

Today-Sun rises, 7:19 a.m.; sun sets, 5:03 m. Moon sets 2:19 a.m. tomorrow,

Tomorrow-Sun rises, 7:18 a.m.

The City Lights.

Gas lamps all lighted by 6:07 p.m.; extinguishing begun at 6.24 a.m. The lighting is begun one hour before the time named. Are lamps lighted at 6 p.m.; extinguished at

Home for Disabled Volunteers. The Secretary of War has transmitted to

Congress the report of C. H. Heyl, major inspector general, "at the Home for Disabled Volunteer Seldiers." The report says a praiseworthy desire for an economical administration pervades the entire institution, and a very satisfactory state of dislpline is generally maintained. It is recmmended, however, that a deputy goverpor or inspector be added at each home which would promote discipline and the welfare of the men. The record shows a total membership of 23,345 during the year, a gain of 664. Of these an average of 18,-553 was constantly present. It is recommended that provision be made for the reception of soldiers of the Spanish campaign. The opening of the home at Danville, Ill., will somewhat ease the pressure, but it is expected that applications for admission will continue for some years. The average daily number of sick was 2,010. The death rate was somewhat lower than last year. The general condition and policing of the grounds and buildings was exceptionally good. Overcrowding was noted at severa homes, and it is recommended that addi-tional space should be provided or the sys-tem of outdoor relief be extended.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

CASTORIA

"STARTED WITH A COLD." BLACK RACE IN CUBA

A Big Factor in a Complex Social and Economic Problem.

NEGROES AS LABORERS AND ARTISANS

They Will Do Their Share in Rehabilitating the Island.

NO COLOR LINE IN POLITICS

(Copyright, 1899, by Charles M. Pepper.) Special From a Staff Correspondent.

MARIANOA, January 16, 1809. Some Americans who have come to Cuba are beginning to fret over the race question. Two or three of them who have capital to invest have shaken their heads as they told me they didn't know how they were to get their money back if they had to depend on the "lazy niggers." A good many more who have no money to invest, and who therefore have plenty of time for politics, are losing sleep for fear the African and the Latin and the American will never make a go of it in governing Cuba to gether. If I were in their place I should not worry. The negro in Cuba is a factor in a complex social and economic problem. He is not the controlling factor. He is doing his share toward working out the problem. That is not a bad thing to do.

Cubans as Laborers.

Labor is more important than politics and for that reason a word is written about it first. Between 500 and 600 men have been employed at Marianoa beach and at the camp at Quenados by the American authorities. Of these fully one-half are blacks. When the first call was made for laborers from the insurgent troops the report was circulated that Gen. Menocal had refused to furnish them, on the ground that his men were "soldiers and not workingmen." I re-membered how the same thing had been said at Siboney and at Santiago when dis tinguished American military commanders found it convenient to place all their blun-ders on the Ctbans. Two volunteer regiments, one from New York and one from Michigan, were growling because they were detailed to dig trenches and build roads. They said they had enlisted as soldiers and They said they had enlisted as soldiers and not as day laborers. So that story was saddled on the Cubans. It was musty when it reached Havana several months later. Gen. Menocal's reply to it was by supplying several hundred laborers from his troops, with a request that room be made for more. They quarreled among them. for more. They quarreled among them-selves for the privilege of working for the United States and earning money.

United States and earning money.

I had heard a young lieutenant, lying in the shade and enjoying his cigar, speak contemptuously of these Cuban insurgent laborers and especially of the black ones. He declared they were doing nothing to earn the money the American government was paying them and were squandering. was paying them and were squandering their wages. To my unpracticed eye they seemed doing an average amount of work for this climate. Captain Hunt, the army for this climate. Captain Hunt, the army paymaster at Quenados camp, took similar observations. What he noted regarding the use made of their wages was interesting: "Those black fellows," he said, "are misers. At first I supposed they would go off and spend their money in drinking and playing cards, but they don't. They put every cent of it in their pockets. We pay them in American money, and I was afraid that in having it changed into these Spanish silver coins they would be cheated by ish silver coins they would be cheated by the exchange dealers, but they are too sharp. They know the difference between a Spanish dime and an American dime and a spains of the angle of any an American of the angle of the they let have some purpose."

On the Sugar Plantations.

Whether the negroes who had been on the plantations would be willing to return to them was bothering those who looked for bother a few weeks ago. The bother no longer exists. The sugar planters in the interior who have cane to cut are getting all the hands they need from among the insurgent troops, though these have not been formally disbanded. The blacks form fair proportion of the laborers. The righ elopment of muscle through wielding th machete in the cancilelds, are again cut-ting the cane instead of macheting Span-lards. None of their strength seems to have been lost. I have heard Americans who have sugar plantations comp'ain of the untrustworthiness of their black hands. The ondition is not dissimilar to that which btains in the south when the circus comes ordains in the sound when the circus comes ind cotton picking stops. On the sugar plantations in Cuba when the negro hand feels like taking a day off he takes it. The owners, whose owen ear seven days in the week, do not like it; but they are helpless. Nevertheless, they have already found that when the negro plantation hand has his wants increased even to the point of luxury he will work harder and more steadily in order to gratify those wants. That is a hint for the future which has a distinct economic value. Whether the average of this black labor on the plantations is greatly below what it should be may be

A Cuban planter who has both American and French blood in his veins told me that in the aggregate it was not seriously defi-cient. "Work on the plantation," he said, begins at 4 o'clock in the morning and is never ended at sunset. Fifteen hours is not unusual. The hands don't work as hard as they would in the north, but I have never felt that I was not getting work enough out of them. The trouble is that people from the north make no allow-ance for the cimate till they have been here a few years. Then some of the energy they have stored up is gone and they are not so impatient.

In the Factories.

In the towns where some light manufacturing is carried on I have often noticed the large proportion of negro artisans. They have their full representation in the Havana cigar factories. In Pinar del Rio, where there is a tannery, I noticed that most of the workingmen were negroes. Over in Guanabacoa the saddle-making in dustry is carried on in a small way. In two or three shops the majority of the hands are blacks. It is the same in the saddle manufactories in Hayana. There are also many small shoe shops, and in these negro workmen are always found at the benches. Some carpenters came the other day to make some repairs on the house in which are my living rooms. They were black carpenters. A few new houses are going up in the city. One of the largest of them is on the Prado. I noticed yester-day that most of the masons at work on it were colored.

The Cuban Negro Not an Idler. These notes are perhaps not conclusive

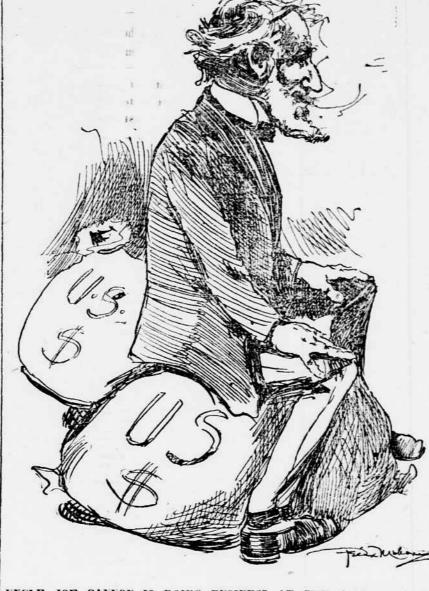
vet they have established in my own mind that the negro in Cuba is not an idler or a clog on industrial progress. He will do his part in rebuilding the industries of the island, and no capitalist need fear to engage in enterprises because of an indefinite fear regarding negro labor. In the country, for a time, the black laborers may be in the majority. That is one of the results of the reconcentration. The blacks stood it better than the whites, and relatively a larger number of them are left for the work in the fields. When the present con-ditions are improved the question will arise over the immigration of labor. No need for discussing it has yet arisen. The lead-ing blacks are opposed to the wholesale negro immigration to Cuba, and the mass

of their people apparently agree with them Social and Political Status.

On its political side the black population of Cuba has a definite status. Social equality does not exist, but social toleration prevails. There is no color line. Visitors to the island invariably remark this fact. In Kind places in the interior I have seen the colored serving woman occupying a box at the theater with the family, and no one seemed to be the worse for it. The custom is not general, yet the toleration of the white and Always Bought black races is strong enough for an incident of this kind to pass without notice. have heard Americans say it won't do at all after the island is Americanized. One ambitious young fellow from a southern state said to me that he was going back In Use for Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

State Said to His that he was going back because the colored race occupied too prominent a place in Cuba. He did not speak with bitterness or intolerance. He had been brought up under different conditions and felt that he would not be in har-



UNCLE JOE CANNON IS DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

meny with such surroundings. Those who feel as he does had better stay away.

In the Insurgent Ranks.

The part taken in the insurrection by the blacks has unquestionably strengthened their future influence. In order to depreclate the white Cubans the Spaniards were in the habit of giving all the credit for the warfare of the bush to the black insurgents. Some Americans have thereby been led into | regulate coinage. error. When the insurrection began the population of the island was about two-thirds white and one-third black. That proportion was maintained among the insur-gent troops. In some of the regiments more than one-half were black, but in others they did not amount to 20 per cent. In the beginning Maceo drew a large following in the eastern provinces, and this was almost entirely of blacks. When the insurrection spread over the entire island the dispropor-tion between the two races was removed. Many of the officers among the insurgents today are blacks. They have few officers of the higher rank, because most of these were killed. Of all the insurgent generals who are see, in Havana—and there is a legion of them—the one who attracts the most extention from Americans is Gen.
Ducasse. He is a mulatto, and was educated, I think, at the French military school of St. Cyr. A brother, more famous than he, was killed during the last year of the insurrection in Pinar del Rio province.
This Gen. Ducasse is of polished manners and undoniable force of character. A few and undeniable force of character. A few and undeniable force of character. A few weeks ago I read an address of his to the black insurgents, in which he counseled them with moderation and impressed on them the duty of preparing for their new responsibilities.

Not Clamoring for Recognition. These colored Cubans have at no time been clamorous for "recognition." They seem disposed to ask less than is due them. At least they are not forward in their demands. Back of all this is a consciousness of their own strength. In the states a jovial piece of advice used to be given the negroes—"Don't hit the white man, but if you do hit, him hit hand." Such advice of Texas. you do hit him, hit hard," Such advice would be unnecessary in Cuba. It is not probable that a temporary influx of Americans with inherited race prejudices will ever succeed in creating a color line in political affairs. If that should happen the black Cuban would not need to be advised about hitting the white man hard. He would hit both hard and quick, and it would be a long time before Anglo-Saxon civilization recovered from the blow and proved its superiority. Fortunately this is never likely to happen. The black man will share the future of Cuba with the white man. The race has far more than its proward retrogression have to be watched. But in the midst of many discouraging cir-cumstances the unprejudiced student must recognize the great advance that has been made. When Cuba has a system of com-mon schools the advance will be greater. What is significant in the present is that the black man has been doing very well. He will continue to do well, and even better, if too many people do not stay ut

nights worrying other people with their fears of the future. CHARLES M. PEPPER.

TRANSPORT GRANT SAILS.

Saluted by Shore Batteries as She Leaves Port. NEW YORK, January 19.-The transport Grant, bound for the Philippines with the 4th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th

Infantry about a battaion of the 11th Infantry about, weighed anchor and headed out to sea today.

As the Grant passed Governor's Island the guns fired a regulation salute in honor of Major General Lawton. The men on the Grant replied with cheers. As the transport passed through the Narrows sho transport passed through the Narrows she was again saluted by the guns of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. All the ships in the harbor saluted the transport, and her departure was marked by considerable en-

Two Similar Expeditions.

The departure of the military expedition from New York on the transport Grant today will be followed by two more similar expeditions within the next three weeks, the effect of which will be to add over 5,000 troops to the forces under General Otis' command in the Philippines. The other two vessels selected for this transport service are the Sherman, formerly the Mobile, and the Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts. Reports received by Quartermaster General Ludington indicate that the Sherman will be completed and ready to sail in about a week, and that the Sheridan will be com-pleted in about two weeks. Both of these vessels are fitting out at New York, and, ike the Grant, will make the voyage to Manila by way of and the Suez canal. way of the Mediterranean sea

Desperate Deed of a Woman ST. LOUIS, January 19 .- Driven to desperation by unrequited love, Katy Clancy shot and wounded John McCaffery, a street car conductor, and then swallowed the contents of a bottle of bichloride of mercury. It is thought both will die.

EANOR M. TIPPELL, 3711 Powellton ave., Philadelphia, writes;

"I had inflammatory rheumatism, which was for weeks so intense that I was unable to walk. I was treated by several prominent physicians, and tried many ratent medicines. but without relief. I felt so much better after taking two bottles of S. S. S. that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely, and have never since had a touch of the disease."

S.S.S. For Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which reaches this painful disease, and is guaranteed purely vege-table. Set d for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

BURDENSOME ON THE BANKS. Secretary Gage Objects to Section 17 of the Hill Bill.

Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department today appeared before the House con-mittee on coinage, weights and measures to explain his view of the Hill bill to MEDICAL. define and fix the standard of value and This is the bill with which the advocates

of currency reform propose to supplement the currency bill of the banking and currency commission. The bill makes the gold dollar the standard of value.

Secretary Gage gave his general approval to the measure, but took strong exception to section 17, which proposes to assess onequarter of 1 per cent annually upon the capital, surplus and undivided profits of national banks. The Secretary contrasted the burdens under which national banks la-bored compared with trust companies. He explained that national banks were compelled to pay in local taxation two and one-half times as much as trust companies, and they were required to carry large reserves, which trust companies were not. not think it fair that this additional burden

should be placed upon them.
"Do not the national banks pay large profits?" asked Mr. Maxwell (Neb.).
"The profits are very small," replied the "Section 17 would increase the taxation on national banks 50 per cent, would it not?" inquired Mr. Hill.

"It would," replied the Secretary, "and I suggest that it be left as it is." With that exception the Secretary agreed that the bill was feasible and practicable so far as the Treasury Department was

the right direction and would be bene-

"It would." Secretary Gage submitted a substitute bill with section 17 omitted and variou

other minor changes At the request of Mr. Hartman of Mon-tana the Secretary agreed in a few days to appear and reply to certain general questions which were asked of the gold standard advocates at the Omoha mone-

tary debate last September.

Mr. A. J. Warner one of the leading double-standard advocates, was invited by the committee to give his views at the suggestion of Mr. Hartman. He argued against the establishment of the single gold standard. He protested against the instandard. He protested against the creasing power of national banks. In the issue of notes they would be governed only and solely by self interest. He declared that all the authorities upon both sides of the money question and upon both sides of the ocean scouted the idea of basing currency upon property values.

PRIVATE SHIPS IN WAR.

tiate for Their Protection.

The President in his last annual message to Congress pointed out the need of securing an agreement with the principal maritime powers for establishing as a permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all property at sea, not contraband of war, from the capture or destruction by belligerent powers in time

Acting on this recommendation the House ecmmittee on foreign affairs directed Chairman Hitt to report a concurrent resolution introduced by the late Mr. Dingley, authorizing the President to enter into correspondence with foreign governments to secure this change in the accepted usage and law of nations. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that the recommendations of the President in regard to the freedom from capture of non-offending commerce on the sea during war, be, and hereby are, ap-proved and adopted, and that the President of the United States and the Secretary of State thereof be and hereby are authorized to enter into correspondence with the government of other nations, with a view of obtaining, under proper rules and regula-tions of international law, the exemption of all private property at sea from capture or destruction by beligerent powers, whether belonging to citizens of neutral or belligerent nations, unless contraband or vio-lating blockades, and to take such measures to carry out these resolutions as in their discretion shall be proper."

During the recent war there were many

captures of non-offending merchant ships of the belligerents, particularly those of Spain. It is said that, with the exception of this class of property, a natural sequence would be the formal agreement of the United States to the declaration of nations against privateering, as the withholding of United States concurrence in this declara-tion has been based on the desire to secure also an exemption of non-offending com

Liquor in Alaska. The Treasury Department has given in-

structions to the customs officials at Sitka and Skaguay to stop the transportation of liquor under convoy from Canadian points through the White Pass to the Northwest territory. Information has reached the department that instead of being shipped across the border into the territory this liquor has been returned secretly to the locality of Skaguay and disposed of there contrary to law. Alaskan Coast Mail Service.

contract with the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, with offices at San Francisco, for a mail service along the southern coast of Alaska from Sitka to Unalaska, a distance of 1,600 miles. Along this route there will be a monthly service throughout the year.

The Post Office Department has made a

Steamer Alcaia Safe in Port. QUEENSTOWN, January 19 .- The Hamburg-American line steamer Alesia, which left Hamburg December 27 for Boston. Mass., and which signaled Kinsale yesterday that her rudder was damaged and that her machinery was working very badly, has reached this port in safety.

Burglars Defied. Safety From Fires.

Store your valuables in our burglar and fire-proof safe deposit boxes and feel Easy access to boxes during office hours.

FINANCIAL

\$3 Per Year Pays for a Box. Washington Savings Bank, 12th & G.

I hereby certify that the capital stock of the Fidelity Investment Company of the District of Columbia consists of 142 shares of twenty delians each, fully paid up, and that there are no liabilities of the company.

11* Secretary.

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company Of the District of Columbia.

CORNER 15TH ST. AND NEW YORK AVE.

Capital One Million Dollars.

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COSTLY WAISTS DESTROYED.

Mary Yobst Charged With Cutting Up Miss Dyrenforth's Clothes.

Miss Rosa Dyrenforth, daughter of Gen R. D. Dyrenforth, present commander-inchief of the Union Veterans' Union, appeared in Judge Scott's court this afternoon as complainant against Mary Yobst, charged with destroying private property The property in question consisted of two handsome waists, one of which was a Parisian creation and cost \$80. Mary, who had been employed as a nurse in Gen. Dyrenforth's house, was alleged to have cut the garments into small pieces.

Miss Dyrenforth testified that Mary had confessed to her, in the presence of the family cook, Ella Fitzhugh, that she had destroyed the articles, and Ela testified corroboration of this, and also that Mary had confessed the deed to her

when no one else was present.

Mr. Pugh conducted the prosecution and
Mr. Charles Bradley appeared for the deense, and the hearing was held before a

The defendant, quite a pretty girl, apparently about fourteen years old, took the stand and denied the charge.

Mr. Bradley, when the evidence was all in, asked Judge Scott to instruct the jury hat the prisoner's confession without cor cohorative attendant circumstances was in-sufficient. Judge Scott denied the motion and an exception was noted.

Mr. Pugh waived an opening and Mr. Bradley proceeded to address the jury. He showed the waists in question to the jury. and, instead of being chopped into small pieces, as the audience had supposed, they were only slightly injured, and after show ing where the injuries had been inflicted claimed the alleged confession was procured under fear that she would be taket into court if she did otherwise.

Mr. Pugh briefly addressed the jury claiming that all the evidence and all the

circumstances conclusively showed the few minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and Mary and her mother and Lawyer Bradley departed smiling.

Girls' Society Entertained. The Girls' Friendly Society of the dloce

of Washington was entertained Tuesday evening at Trinity Parish Hall, corner 3d street and Indiana avenue, by Mr. Charles Fairman of the Capital Camera Club, who gave his artistic and instructive lecture on "Eighty Miles Up the Towpath."

For Obstructing Railway Tracks. John Bolden, colored, charged with pla ng obstructions on the tracks of the Wash ngton, Ariington and Falls Church railroad, was tried this morning before Magistrate William S. Hull, in the new court house on Fort Myer Heights. The case was sent on to the grand jury. Joseph L. Flannigan of Alexandria represented the

Norfolk Contractor Wanted. The police authorities have been requested to find Justin McCarthy, a contractor

aged thirty-five years, who came to this clip from Norfolk, Va., about two weeks ago.

PREVENTIVE

TREATMENT OF "GRIPPE." 66 APENTA 99

The celebrated DR. DUIARDIN BEAUMETZ, PARIS, concluded that Influenza has its seat in the gastric organs, and that the preventive and curative treatment consists chiefly in judicious laxative medication.

"Those who keep the digestive organs in a good aseptic state adopt | co the best means of escaping the epidemic. For this purpose it is necessary to have recourse to the natural purgative waters of which 'APENTA' is the type."

JOURNAL DE MÉDECINE, Paris Of All Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND THUST COMPANY to the Comptroller of the Currency for the year coding December 51, 1898, as required by the sixteenti

| her 4, 18.00 | Strong and the strong and midified points | 242.087 28 | Amount of deposits the ember 31, 18.08 2 610,325 28 | Real estate trials bonds outstanding | 300.00 | Gross carnings during the year | 128.827 63

FINANCIAL.

JOHN A. HAMILTON, Secretary,
FRANKARD H. WARNER,
JOHN B. LARNER,
GEO TRUESDIAL.

(L. S.) A. Wilson,

A. A. Wilson, Ellis Spear, S. W. Woodward, Louis D. Wille, W. B. Gurley, Aug. Crane, 1r., F. C. Stevens, Jun. A. Swope, 11

STATEMENT LINCOLN FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA, De-comber 21, 1858. ASSETS.

5,442 50 5,442 50 8292,849.87

E. N. WATERS, Secretary, 11

Net earnings in 1898...... 8103,253 16 Amount of trust funds invested and held December 31, 1898, separate Amount of trust rands invested and held December 34. 1898, separate and apart from the general assets, as required by the by-laws of the company.

Agreements to repurchase secured leans h

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C. S. DOMER, Notacy Public. bscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day

ROBERT DORNAN CROSHY S. NOYES, CALEB J. MILNE, A. A. THOMAS, 20HN A. KASSON, C. F. NORMENT, JOHN E. HERRYLL, S. S. BURBERT, DAN'L BONOVAN, H. A. WILLARD, JAMES E. FITCH CHAS. C. BUNCANSO WM. M. COATES, J. W. THOMPSON, WARD THORON

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ng interest on the share settled. Rullding leans made and interest charged only n the amount needed as you go along and not on the whole loan until you have drawn it all, These advantages make the loans of the Perpet-

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